

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.- 397

June 1, 1936.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
COLONY OF GRENADA, B. W. I.



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COLONY OF GRENADA, B. W. I.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Grenada, B. W. I., has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Protection Ordinance of June 1, 1906, and the proclamations and regulations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the Agricultural Authority of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

COLONY OF GRENADA, B. W. I.

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Quarantine Ordinance of June 1, 1906. (No. 7 of 1906.)

The Noxious Weeds Ordinance of March 23, 1912. (No. 2 of 1912.)

SUMMARY*

Importation Prohibited

* COCONUT PLANTS (Cocos nucifera L.): Importation into the Colony prohibited from any place out of the Colony, to prevent the introduction of the red ring disease (Aphelenchus cocophilus Cobb). (Proclamation of April 4, 1919, p. 4.)

SUGARCANES AND SUGARCANE PLANTS (Saccharum officinarum L.): Importation from Barbados, directly or indirectly, prohibited (except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council), to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease. (Proc. of Jan. 5, 1921.)

SUGARCANES AND SUGARCANE PLANTS (Saccharum officinarum L.) from Trinidad, B. W. I.: Importation prohibited of all varieties except the Uba sugarcane plant when imported by the Agricultural Department of Grenada, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease. (Proc. of May 30, 1924.)

* BANANA PLANTS (suckers), Musa spp., from all places except the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Isles, B.W.I.), St. Vincent, and Barbados: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (Fusarium cubense E.F.Sm.). (Proc. of Dec. 14, 1922, p. 4.)

CACAO PLANTS (Theobroma cacao L.), parts thereof, and cacao beans from Trinidad, B.W.I.: Importation, directly or indirectly, prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Surinam witchesbroom disease (Marasmius perniciosus Stahel.) (Proc. of Oct. 24, 1928.)

* Items indicated by an asterisk concern the United States. Except as thus indicated, there are no restrictions upon the entry into Grenada of plants and plant products of the United States and no phytosanitary inspection certificate is prescribed.

- * ALL SUCCULENT FRUITS (including apple, apricot, cherry, citrus, grape, guava, mango, nectarine, peach, pear, and plum): Importation prohibited from Africa, America (Central and South), Australia, Azores, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cape Verde, France, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Madeira, Malta, Palestine, Spain, and Turkey, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitidis capitata Wied.).

The importation of such fruits from countries other than those above named is prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin affirming that the fruit was not grown in any area infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and that it did not pass through any area so infested. (Proc. of Sept. 10, 1930, as amended by the Proc. of Feb. 8, 1932.)

Importation Restricted

- * COCONUTS IN THE HUSK (Cocos nucifera L.) imported into Grenada are subject to immediate treatment with efficient fungicides and to planting under quarantine conditions; then to be kept under observation by the Superintendent of Agriculture. Any resulting plants suspected of disease may be destroyed. (Proc. of Apl. 14, 1919, p. 4.)

COTTONSEED AND SEED COTTON: Importation from St. Vincent, B. W. I., prohibited, except under license given by the Governor or the Superintendent of Agriculture and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license. (Proc. of Feb. 4, 1924.)

- * LIME PLANTS (Citrus aurantifolia Swingle), and parts thereof, including the fruits: Importation prohibited from all countries and places, except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, to prevent the introduction of withertip disease (Gloeosporium limetticolum Clausen). (Proc. of July 1, 1925, p. 4.)

Plant Protection Ordinance (June 1, 1906)

As defined by this ordinance "Plants" includes growing plants, cuttings, buds, and grafts, bulbs, roots, seeds, and berries, also fruits, and vegetables; "port of entry" means the port of St. George's and any other port or place in the Colony designated by the Governor for the importation of plants.

The ordinance empowers the Governor in Council, by proclamation, to prohibit or to restrict the importation of plants as above defined, either generally or with respect to any country or place. He is also authorized to seize prohibited "plants" offered for entry into the Colony; to apply such treatment to imported "plants" as may be deemed necessary at the expense of the importer; and to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions and intentions of the Ordinance.

Noxious Weeds Ordinance
(Mar. 23, 1912)

This Ordinance empowers the Governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, to make, modify, or revoke regulations to prevent the introduction into the Colony, or the sale of any plant, seed, or grain that is likely to propagate or spread the growth of noxious weeds.